

## BARNES LETTERS SHOW HE WANTED STATE PRINTING

Made Bitter Complaints to  
Platt That Rivals Got  
Contracts.

## GRADY TOLD STORY OF MURPHY DEAL

Franklin D. Roosevelt Declares  
Tammam Senator Admitted  
Bargain with Barnes.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Syracuse, May 4.—Letters that passed between Senator Platt and William Barnes fifteen and twenty years ago, books of the James B. Lyon Company and of the Journal Company and records of the State Printing Board—records these Theodore Roosevelt's counsel sought today to draw a spike that would pin the printing scandals at Albany to William Barnes, plaintiff in the \$50,000 libel suit against the Albany Journal.

When it was given for the day counsel had found that Barnes, in 1894 and in 1899, had written bitter letters, plaintive letters, to the "Easy Boss" demanding recognition for the Journal Company in the distribution of state printing. They found that he had written again in regard to specific contracts in 1901, 1902 and 1903.

They found that state printing contracts were not always let to the lowest bidder, and that between 1899 and 1914 the James B. Lyon Company had, by assignment or award, obtained by far the greater part of the state printing, for which \$7,832,000 was paid. It had already been brought out that for the greater part of that time William Barnes had 750 shares of the Lyon Company stock.

They found that Mr. Barnes was president of the Journal Company, which formerly assigned its city printing contracts to the Argus Company on a commission basis.

They have yet to gather up their fragments and hints of scandal, to have yet to match them in a significant way, but they have yet to find the spike that will fasten them to the broad shoulders of Mr. Barnes, of Albany.

## Six Letters Admitted.

Seven letters from Mr. Barnes to Senator Platt and one from the Senator to Mr. Barnes were found to refer in some degree to Albany printing contracts.

One of them, written by Justice Van Buren, admitted in evidence, W. H. Van Buren made an unsuccessful attempt to get into the record the probability that other and later letters had been destroyed.

In cross-examining Edward Platt, who brought the additional letters, William M. Linn, counsel for Mr. Barnes, seized the opportunity to lay a foundation for introducing more Roosevelt-Platt correspondence. He obtained from the witness the information that all of the Roosevelt-Platt correspondence had been subpoenaed by the plaintiff, and that owing to overlooking a cross reference in the card index only a part of the letters had been obtained.

In the letters of 1894 Mr. Barnes complains that Mr. Baxter, the man whom the organization had made clerk of the Assembly, had forgotten the Journal Company when it came to printing the official stationery. It was an intentional oversight, he thought, and was due to Mr. Barnes's support of Levi P. Morton for Governor.

It was a "characteristically insolent and unbecomingly disrespectful" letter, said Mr. Barnes, that caused the latter to take his pen in hand in 1899. The last six Republican years at Albany had been lean years for him, Mr. Barnes declared. Mr. Quigg, he asserted, had a rival bidder for printing contracts.

The "Easy Boss" tried to smooth things over, but without immediate success. In his reply Mr. Barnes reiterated the Quigg's proposal that Barnes should sue legal proceedings against the printing board that awarded a contract to his rival was "insolent." D. P. Quigg's denial of it, Mr. Barnes said, was "a deliberate insult."

Mr. Barnes had sought Senator Platt's intervention with certain officials at Albany to obtain printing contracts, the witness said, in which Mr. Barnes was "keenly interested." The James B. Lyon Company had been mentioned in some of the letters, he added.

John M. Bowers, counsel for Colonel Roosevelt, found the contemptuous methods of the James B. Lyon Company a baffling mystery. Charles M. Winchester, vice-president of the company, had been subpoenaed to bring the cost books containing the printing cost of certain state publications.

## COOK WILL TRY AGAIN

This Time, He Says, He Will  
Climb Mount Everest.

Chicago, May 4.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the explorer, announced today that he would attempt to climb Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, the highest mountain in the world, this summer. He will sail from San Francisco with a party of twelve on May 27, and expects to reach Nepal, in Northern India, in July. The expedition, he said, would require seven months.

## OWES LIFE TO COATTAILS

Clarinet Player Had Good  
Tailor, So He's Not in River.

Despondent because he could not get employment as a clarinet player unless he joined the Musicians' Union, Edward Ziegler, of 315 East Ninetieth Street, attempted to jump off the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday afternoon.

## MRS. COE DENIES EXTRAVAGANCE

Bought No New Gowns or Millinery Since Wedding Last June, She Insists.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)  
Boston, May 4.—Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe, jr., warmly defended herself today from charges of extravagance, reported to have been made by her young husband, the missing Standard Oil salesman, just found at Fairbanks, Alaska.

"He knows the absolute untruth of the statement if he ever made it," she said. "I would go to Alaska to join him tomorrow if necessary," she went on. "I would bring our little baby, June, too, for I still continue to love him, and do not, cannot, believe he was in the full possession of his senses when he went away, nor do I believe the statements that are attributed to him."

"About his charges of my living beyond my means, my comment is a general denial. He knows the absolute untruth of the statement if he ever made it. He knew his father would come to his assistance if he needed anything, although Dr. Coe had expressed the hope that his son would earn his own living and provide for himself."

"Not once during our seven months of wedded life did he even intimate that our living was extravagant. Why after he disappeared his father and his mother and my parents and I compared notes on his income, and our expenditures as a possible means of establishing a reason for his disappearance."

"This most careful figuring disclosed that we were not only living within our means, but that we were actually saving a little out of his income."

"Surely he did not spend much on my clothing or entertainment. When we were married in Arlington, N. J., last June I had an extensive trousseau. We were so attached to each other that we were out but little. Consequently I did not need new clothes or gowns."

## DANIEL E. SEYBEL, LAWYER, A SUICIDE

Shoots Himself at Country  
Home After Long Mourning  
Over Wife's Death.

Daniel Edward Seybel, member of the law firm of Seybel & French, with offices at 41 Park Row, Manhattan, shot and killed himself yesterday at Hillandale, his country home at Port Chester. The caretaker found him dead with a revolver lying beside him.

Friends who were at Mr. Seybel's home last night said that he had been deeply depressed and worried incessantly since the death of his wife, Loretta, who died of cancer, three months ago. Recently ill health had added to his despondency. Three months ago he gave up business.

He was a member of the Union League, New York Athletic, Racquet and Tennis, Automobile Club of America, Sleepy Hollow Country, Apawamis, Long Neck Yacht and Riding clubs, the New York Bar Association and other organizations.

## FIVE-YEAR-OLD HIGHWAYMAN HOLDS UP COP ON HIS BEAT

Francis Gerard Goode, Jr., Knew What He Wanted  
and Knew How to Make a Station  
House Give Up.

For the second time in four days Francis Gerard Goode, Jr., five years old, who is much shorter than his name, was taken to the 100th Street police station last night, charged with holding up the police and attempting extortion.

## GIRL ESCAPED RIPPER BEFORE HE KILLED BOY

Louise Neidig's Screams  
Frightened Man Who  
Tried to Seize Her.

## TWO ATTACKS MADE ABOUT SAME HOUR

Reporters Fixed Time of Murder  
of Charlie Murray—Gave  
Facts to Faurot.

The ripper who murdered Charlie Murray Monday night in the hallway of his home at 270 First Avenue made an attempt just a few moments before to drag a six-year-old girl into a hallway. Had it not been for her screams, which frightened him, she would probably have been the victim of his perverted suicide.

The little girl was Louise Neidig, of 247 Avenue B, where her father keeps a bakery shop. About 4 o'clock Monday afternoon she went to visit her aunt, Mrs. Josie Larher, who is employed as a saleswoman in the bakery shop of A. P. Haeuser at 260 First Avenue. This is five doors from the scene of the murder.

The girl played about in front from 4 o'clock until 7:30, waiting for her aunt to go home with her. What happened to her about 7:30 she told yesterday in a babyish but straightforward manner.

## Screams Save Girl.

"A man came up to me and took me by the arm," she said. "He was a little man and he had a diamond pin. He said: 'Where do you live, little girl?' I did not speak to him. Then he knocked me in the doorway and I screamed and he ran away."

The man's grip left black marks on her right arm. In answer to questions she gave a more complete description of her assailant, which agreed closely with that given by Mamie Murray, sister of the murdered child, of the hallway just before the body was discovered.

The diamond pin was an added detail given by Louise Neidig. She said he did not smile at her. Her story was corroborated in part by Mrs. Lillian Hussey, who lives one flight up at 260 First Avenue, into the hallway of which the ripper tried to drag Louise.

"Just about 7:30 o'clock," Mrs. Hussey said, "I was dressing to go to the Church of the Immaculate Conception. I came out of the church at 7:45 o'clock. I heard a little girl screaming, and opened my door, at the head of the stairway leading to the street door."

"What's the matter, little girl?" I saw Louise down there. I took her into the bakery, and she told us then that a man had attacked her. I did not see the man."

## Fixes Time of Boy's Murder.

That it was after this attack on Louise that the Murray boy met his death was established by Joseph Flannagan, of 260 First Avenue. According to Mrs. Hussey she heard Louise scream at just about 7:30. According to Flannagan, he saw the Murray boy being taken up until 7:30 in front of his own house.

"I went out, and from ten minutes after 7 until half-past 11 was talking to Mr. Messer, who keeps a store next to the hallway in which the boy was murdered," Flannagan said. "During all the time I was standing there, he was playing out in front. I remember the time, as I had an engagement and left Messer's house, they found that the boy was murdered."

These facts were learned by newspaper men entirely independently of the police, although they found that Captain Gildea was aware of the little girl's story, when they went to Police Headquarters, however, they found that Deputy Commissioner Lord, who is in charge of the case, had heard nothing of it.

I am proposing a hour or two out of date on the story. Let me call Inspector Faurot," he said.

But when the inspector came into the room he, too, it appeared, had heard nothing of this, the most important development of the day in the ripper story.

Reporters Give Police Clue.  
Commissioner Lord's face wore a pucker of perplexity, and when all had been told he got up and excused himself, calling Faurot out with him. Faurot, who had been called in to give the reporters information, did not come.

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## Prince Pignatelli, Auto Speeder and Horseman, Gives Miss Ruth M. Waters Fast Trip to Altar



## CHINA PREPARES PEKING AGAINST JAPANESE ATTACK

Concentrates Big Army at  
Capital, Suspicious of  
Coup d'Etat.

## BRITISH MINISTER MAY BE MEDIATOR

Ultimatum from Tokio Expected  
—President Wilson Optimistic of Adjustment.

## ITALY'S ENTRANCE INTO WAR SURE

Break May Come at Any  
Minute, Declares Expert  
at Rome.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
London, May 5.—Dr. Dillon, who is recognized as one of the most accurate observers of European affairs, in a dispatch from Rome to "The Daily Telegraph," referring to the decision of the King and ministers not to go to Quarto, says:

"The truth is—and I write with knowledge of the facts—that the King and his ministers must not be absent from Rome at this time. The pourparlers with Austria cannot possibly lead to an accord, and the alternative is war. Nothing now remains but to recognize the fact and act upon it. This recognition may take place at any moment."

The Japanese Legation, it is said, notified the Japanese yesterday to prepare to leave Peking, and many women and children are getting ready to depart.

The situation is considered awkward for some of the foreign legations, especially those whose countries sympathize with the Chinese, but none of them expects the entry of the Japanese into Peking.

Telegrams received here from Mukden say that the Japanese bank and postoffice there have suspended business, that the Japanese reservists have been called to the colors and that other civilians are concentrating in the railway zone.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the United States Minister here, expresses the opinion that the missionaries and other Americans in the interior are in no danger.

In spite of the belief which had prevailed in China for many years that Japan coveted control of the country, considerable surprise was caused by the report that Japan intended to issue an ultimatum to the government as to the withdrawal of Japanese troops from the interior of China.

"I am authoritatively informed," says "The Times" Tokyo correspondent, "that the tone of the Chinese reply precludes further conversations. China not only refuses to concede Article 5, but does so in language distinctly provocative."

London, May 4.—The correspondent of the Central News at Tokio says in a dispatch received tonight: "I learn that the Cabinet in special session has decided to send an ultimatum to China. The ultimatum will acc-

## VIGOROUS PROTEST TO GO TO GERMANY ON GULF LIGHT CASE

82,000 Surrendered  
Without Firing Shot.

Geneva, Switzerland, May 4.—The "Tribune de Geneve" states that 82,000 officers and men of the Austro-Hungarian army have surrendered to the Russians and Serbians since the beginning of hostilities without firing a single shot. The newspaper declares all these men were fully equipped.

## 30,000 RUSSIANS MADE PRISONERS ON 60-MILE LINE

Austro-German Forces  
Continue Pursuit of Foe  
in West Galicia.

## PETROGRAD ADMITS DEFEAT ON DUNAJEC

Official Report Says Opposing  
Army Has Crossed River—  
Stroke Planned Month Ago.

London, May 4.—Thirty thousand Russian soldiers, twenty-two cannon and sixty-four machine guns were captured in the battle along the sixty-mile front in West Galicia, according to an official statement given out in Vienna today. The Austro-German troops are still advancing, the communiqué states, and the Russians are in hasty retreat.

The Berlin official statement places the number of prisoners at 21,600, the heavy guns captured at sixteen and the machine guns at forty-seven. To-day was made a school holiday throughout Germany in celebration of the victory in Galicia.

An official communication issued this evening in Petrograd admits that the Austro-German forces have crossed to the right bank of the Dunajec River in Galicia. It says, however, that desperate fighting continues.

No Towns Captured.  
The Austrian official report makes no mention of the capture of any towns, such as Gorlice, which is close to the front. This leads the British military critics to the conclusion that, while the German allies have won important local successes, they have not driven the Russians very far back.

Should they succeed in doing this, however, it is asserted that a general retreat of the Russians would be imperative, and that the whole Carpathian offensive, on which the Muscovites have spent so much time and so many lives, would be completely nullified.

The part of tonight's official statement from Petrograd referring to the fighting on the Carpathian front says: "At certain points the enemy attempted to cross the Nida River, but our counter attack compelled him to evacuate the left bank altogether."

"On the Vistula, near Krasneff, the enemy had concentrated near our positions, hurriedly and stubbornly threw up entrenchments, but during the night of May 2-3, we attacked with the bayonet and annihilated the enemy's position. We took 400 prisoners, including nine officers."

Stopped on Right Bank.  
"In Galicia, from the Vistula to the Carpathians, a succession of battles developed during May 2 and 3. Enemy detachments succeeded in crossing to the right bank of the Dunajec, but our counter attack from advancing further than the bank."

"The fighting was particularly desperate in the region of Tuchow and Biecz, where the enemy artillery poured forth an extraordinary volume of fire. In the course of our counter attacks we took several hundred prisoners."

"We confirmed the presence at this point of German active army elements, who had made their first appearance on our Carpathian front."

Hill Captured Three Times.  
"In the direction of Stry, in the region of Golovetz, a most fierce battle continued. Here one hill changed hands three times. We finally captured it yesterday morning. During the day we took a fresh batch of 1,200 prisoners, with five officers, and also captured three mitrailleurs."

According to Vienna dispatches, a large Austro-German army has been steadily concentrating before Cracow for the last three weeks with the idea of making a new offensive movement. All available Austro-Hungarian troops have been quietly transferred during this time to the Dunajec front, and for a fortnight past an unbroken stream of troop trains has been pouring eastward from Frankfurt, Berlin and other German railroad centers.

Final plans for the big offensive movement, Vienna reports, were approved at a conference held in Berlin on April 23 between General von Falkenhayn, chief of the German staff, and Field Marshal Conrad von Hotzendorff, chief of the Austrian staff. General von Mackensen, commander of the German ninth army, who came from the front in Poland, also was present. He left for the front to take command of the new army that came night after night of their final instructions.

WEATHER

RAIN TO-DAY; CLOUDY TO-MORROW; MODERATE N. W. WINDS.  
Yesterday's Temperatures:  
High, 54; Low, 47.  
Full report on page 9.